REMARKS

Upon entry of this Response, claims 3-4, 7-9, 12-13, and 15-44 remain pending in the present patent application.

1. RESPONSE TO REJECTION OF CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 3, 4, 7-9, 12, 13, and 15-44 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by *DeLorme* (U.S. Patent No. 5,948,040). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. As is well established, in order to successfully assert a *prima facie* case of anticipation, the Examiner must provide a single prior art document that includes every element and limitation of the claim or claims being rejected. *DeLorme* does not teach, either expressly or inherently, all the features of the pending claims.

a. Claim 7

As provided in independent claim 7, Applicant claims:

> A method for generating a publication, comprising:
> ***inputting an ephemeral interest into a client by scanning a travel itinerary to generate a digital representation of the travel itinerary, the travel itinerary including the ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication***;
> ***requesting the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system;*** and
> printing out the publication received from the publication system, the publication including the at least one content item.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 7 is allowable for at least the reason that *DeLorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "inputting an ephemeral interest into a client by scanning a travel itinerary to generate a digital representation of the travel itinerary, the travel itinerary including the ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication" or "requesting the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system," as emphasized above.

Rather, *DeLorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *DeLorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C. Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221 in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *DeLorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes "inputting an ephemeral interest into a client by scanning a travel itinerary," as recited in claim 7. Further, unlike *DeLorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using the travel itinerary and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by *DeLorme* by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest), travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Page 2. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined

exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

First, *DeLorme* does not disclose that scanned information can be used as a basis for selecting content or options within the travel itinerary process described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* page 2. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Accordingly, *DeLorme* also does not disclose that a publication is requested from a publication system based upon the ephemeral interest identified in the scanned document. Therefore, *DeLorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "inputting an ephemeral interest into a client by scanning a travel itinerary to generate a digital representation of the travel itinerary, the travel itinerary including the ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication" or "requesting the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system," as recited in claim 7. As a result, claim 7 is not anticipated by *DeLorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

b. Claims 37 and 39-41

Claim 7 is allowable over the cited art of record for at least the reasons given above. Since claims 37 and 39-41 depend from claim 7 and recite additional features, claims 37 and 39-41 are allowable as a matter of law over the cited art of record.

c. Claim 8

As provided in independent claim 8, Applicant claims:

> A method for generating a publication, comprising:
> ***inputting an ephemeral interest into a client by scanning a ticket to an event to generate a digital representation of the ticket, the ticket including the ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication;***
> ***requesting the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system;*** and
> printing out the publication received from the publication system, the publication including the at least one content item.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 8 is allowable for at least the reason that *DeLorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "inputting an ephemeral interest into a client by scanning a ticket to an event to generate a digital representation of the ticket, the ticket including the ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication" or "requesting the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system," as emphasized above.

Rather, *DeLorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *DeLorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C. Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221 in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features

of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *DeLorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes "inputting an ephemeral interest into a client by scanning a ticket to an event," as recited in claim 8. Further, unlike *DeLorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using the ticket and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by *DeLorme* by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest), travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Pages 2-3. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

First, *DeLorme* does not disclose that scanned information can be used as a basis for selecting content or options within the travel itinerary process described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* pages 2-3. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Accordingly, *DeLorme* also does not disclose that a publication is requested from a publication system based upon the ephemeral interest identified in the scanned

document. Therefore, *DeLorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "inputting an ephemeral interest into a client by scanning a ticket to an event to generate a digital representation of the ticket, the ticket including the ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication" or "requesting the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system," as recited in claim 8. As a result, claim 8 is not anticipated by *DeLorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

d. Claims 3-4, 38, and 42-44

Claim 8 is allowable over the cited art of record for at least the reasons given above. Since claims 3-4, 38, and 42-44 depend from claim 8 and recite additional features, claims 3-4, 38, and 42-44 are allowable as a matter of law over the cited art of record.

e. Claim 9

As provided in independent claim 9, Applicant claims:

> A computer readable medium encoded with a program for causing a computer to generate a publication, the program comprising:
> ***code that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary;***
> ***code that generates a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system;*** and
> code that executes a printing of the publication received from the publication system, the publication including the at least one content item.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 9 is allowable for at least the reason that *DeLorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "code that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary" or "code that generates a request for

the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system," as emphasized above.

Rather, *DeLorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *DeLorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C. Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221 in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *DeLorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes inputting an ephemeral interest into a client from a portion of a travel itinerary, as recited in claim 9. Further, unlike *DeLorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using the travel itinerary and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by *DeLorme* by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest), travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Pages 3-4. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document

for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

First, *DeLorme* does not disclose that scanned information, such as a portion of a travel itinerary, can be used as a basis for selecting content or options that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary within the travel itinerary process described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* pages 3-4. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Accordingly, *DeLorme* also does not disclose that a publication is requested from a publication system based upon the ephemeral interest identified in the scanned document. Therefore, *DeLorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "code that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary" or "code that generates a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system," as recited in claim 9. As a result, claim 9 is not anticipated by *DeLorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

f. Claims 12-13

Claim 9 is allowable over the cited art of record for at least the reasons given above. Since claims 12-13 depend from claim 9 and recite additional features, claims 12-13 are allowable as a matter of law over the cited art of record.

g. Claim 15

As provided in independent claim 15, Applicant claims:

> A computer readable medium encoded with a program for causing a computer to generate a publication, the program comprising:
> ***code that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, wherein the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a ticket to an event;***
> ***code that generates a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system;*** and
> code that executes a printing of the publication received from the publication system, the publication including the at least one content item.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 15 is allowable for at least the reason that *DeLorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "code that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, wherein the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a ticket to an event" or "code that generates a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system," as emphasized above.

Rather, *DeLorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *DeLorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C.

Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221 in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *DeLorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes inputting an ephemeral interest into a client from a portion of a ticket to an event, as recited in claim 15. Further, unlike *DeLorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using the ticket and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by *DeLorme* by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest), travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Pages 3-4. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

First, *DeLorme* does not disclose that scanned information, such as a portion of a travel itinerary, can be used as a basis for selecting content or options that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary within the travel itinerary process

described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* pages 3-4. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Accordingly, *DeLorme* also does not disclose that a publication is requested from a publication system based upon the ephemeral interest identified in the scanned document. Therefore, *DeLorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "code that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, wherein the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a ticket to an event" or "code that generates a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system," as recited in claim 15. As a result, claim 15 is not anticipated by *DeLorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

h. Claim 16

As provided in independent claim 16, Applicant claims:

> A system for generating a publication, comprising:
> ***means for inputting an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both;***
> ***means for generating a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system;*** and
> means for executing a printing of the publication received from the publication system, the publication including the at least one content item.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 16 is allowable for at least the reason that *DeLorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "means for inputting an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both" or "means for generating a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system," as emphasized above.

Rather, *DeLorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *DeLorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C. Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221 in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *DeLorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes inputting an ephemeral interest into a client from a portion of a travel itinerary and/or a ticket to an event, as recited in claim 16. Further, unlike *DeLorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using the travel itinerary and/or ticket and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by *DeLorme* by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest),

travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Page 4. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

First, *DeLorme* does not disclose that scanned information, such as a portion of a travel itinerary, can be used as a basis for selecting content or options that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary within the travel itinerary process described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* page 4. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Accordingly, *DeLorme* also does not disclose that a publication is requested from a publication system based upon the ephemeral interest identified in the scanned document. Therefore, *DeLorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "means for inputting an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both" or "means for generating a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to

be applied to the publication system," as recited in claim 16. As a result, claim 16 is not anticipated by *DeLorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

i. Claim 17

As provided in independent claim 17, Applicant claims:

> A system for generating a publication, comprising:
> a processor circuit having a processor and a memory;
> a point of publication system stored in the memory and executable by the processor, the point of publication system including:
> ***logic that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both;***
> ***logic that generates a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system;*** and
> logic that executes a printing of the publication received from the publication system, the publication including the at least one content item.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 17 is allowable for at least the reason that *Delorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "logic that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both" or "logic that generates a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system," as emphasized above.

Rather, *Delorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *Delorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C.

Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221 in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *Delorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes inputting an ephemeral interest into a client from a portion of a travel itinerary and/or ticket to an event, as recited in claim 17. Further, unlike *Delorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using the travel itinerary and/or ticket and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by DeLorme by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest), travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Page 5. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

First, *DeLorme* does not disclose that scanned information, such as a portion of a travel itinerary, can be used as a basis for selecting content or options that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary within the travel itinerary process

described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* page 5. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Accordingly, *DeLorme* also does not disclose that a publication is requested from a publication system based upon the ephemeral interest identified in the scanned document. Therefore, *Delorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "logic that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both" or "logic that generates a request for the publication based at least in part upon the ephemeral interest from a publication system, wherein the request is to be applied to the publication system," as recited in claim 17. As a result, claim 17 is not anticipated by *Delorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

j. Claims 18-19

Claim 17 is allowable over the cited art of record for at least the reasons given above. Since claims 18-19 depend from claim 17 and recite additional features, claims 18-19 are allowable as a matter of law over the cited art of record.

k. Claim 20

As provided in independent claim 20, Applicant claims:

> A method for generating a publication, comprising:
> ***identifying a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both;***

formatting the publication for printing by a client; and
transmitting the publication to the client for printing.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 20 is allowable for at least the reason that *Delorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "identifying a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both," as recited and emphasized above in claim 20.

Rather, *Delorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *Delorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C. Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221 in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *Delorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes identifying content items from a portion of a travel itinerary, a portion of a ticket to an event, or both. Accordingly, unlike *Delorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using a travel itinerary and/or ticket to an event and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by

DeLorme by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest), travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Pages 5-6. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

DeLorme does not disclose that scanned information, such as a portion of a travel itinerary, can be used as a basis for selecting content or options that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary within the travel itinerary process described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* pages 5-6. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Therefore, *Delorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "identifying a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both," as recited in claim 20. As a result, claim 20 is not anticipated by *Delorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

l. Claims 21-28

Claim 20 is allowable over the cited art of record for at least the reasons given above. Since claims 21-28 depend from claim 20 and recite additional features, claims 21-28 are allowable as a matter of law over the cited art of record.

m. Claim 29

As provided in independent claim 29, Applicant claims:

> A computer readable medium encoded with a program for causing a computer to generate a publication, the program comprising:
> ***code that identifies a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both;***
> code that formats the publication for printing by a client; and
> code that transmits the publication to the client for printing.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 29 is allowable for at least the reason that *DeLorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "code that identifies a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both," as recited and emphasized above in claim 29.

Rather, *DeLorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *DeLorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C. Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221

in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *DeLorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes identifying content items from a portion of a travel itinerary, a portion of a ticket to an event, or both. Accordingly, unlike *DeLorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using a travel itinerary and/or ticket to an event and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by *DeLorme* by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest), travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Pages 5-6. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

DeLorme does not disclose that scanned information, such as a portion of a travel itinerary, can be used as a basis for selecting content or options that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary within the travel itinerary process described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* pages 5-6. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that

ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Therefore, *DeLorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "code that identifies a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both," as recited in claim 29. As a result, claim 29 is not anticipated by *DeLorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

n. Claims 30-34

Claim 29 is allowable over the cited art of record for at least the reasons given above. Since claims 30-34 depend from claim 29 and recite additional features, claims 30-34 are allowable as a matter of law over the cited art of record.

o. Claim 35

As provided in independent claim 35, Applicant claims:

> A system for generating a publication, comprising:
> ***means for identifying a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both;***
> means for formatting the publication for printing by a client; and
> means for transmitting the publication to the client for printing.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 35 is allowable for at least the reason that *DeLorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "means for identifying a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest,

and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both," as recited and emphasized above in claim 35.

Rather, *DeLorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *DeLorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C. Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221 in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *DeLorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes identifying content items from a portion of a travel itinerary, a portion of a ticket to an event, or both. Accordingly, unlike *DeLorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using a travel itinerary and/or ticket to an event and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by *DeLorme* by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest), travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Pages 6-7. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication

document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

DeLorme does not disclose that scanned information, such as a portion of a travel itinerary, can be used as a basis for selecting content or options that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary within the travel itinerary process described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* pages 6-7. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Therefore, *DeLorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "means for identifying a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both," as recited in claim 35. As a result, claim 35 is not anticipated by *DeLorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

p. Claim 36

As provided in independent claim 36, Applicant claims:

> A system for generating a publication, comprising:
> a processor circuit having a processor and a memory;
> a publication system stored in the memory and executable by the processor, the publication system including:
> ***logic that identifies a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at***

least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both;

logic that formats the publication for printing by a client; and

logic that transmits the publication to the client for printing.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 36 is allowable for at least the reason that *DeLorme* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "logic that identifies a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both," as recited and emphasized above in claim 36.

Rather, *DeLorme* describes a travel reservation information and planning system where "[u]sers engage in an iterative planning process, revising or editing travel plans, previewing travelogs of alternate routes, selecting point of interest parameters, comparing times and costs of transportation options, in order to achieve a satisfactory travel plan." *See* abstract. As part of the planning process, *DeLorme* describes that a user inquires "in any one of the four input menus at 155, 157, 161 and 163 in FIG. 1C. Often using the map display interface at 152, ordinary TRIPS user travel planning sessions are regularly started relative to the WHERE? input menu 155, for example, searching for places to go--i.e. searching in the Geographic Subsystem, shown at 221 in FIG. 2 and 417 in FIG. 4, to find points of interest (POIs) to include as possible destinations in a trial or final TRIPS travel plan. Next, prompted by common-sense logic or everyday thought patterns for recreational, family or business travel planning, many TRIPS users will turn to the WHAT/WHO? menu to further investigate topical features of their possible travel destinations which they just located and selected using the WHERE? main input menu at 155 in FIG. 1C." Col. 23, lines 15-29. As such, *DeLorme* teaches a planning session where a user is provided information in response to user inquiries. In contrast, the claimed subject matter describes identifying content items from a portion of a travel itinerary, a portion of a ticket to an event, or both. Accordingly, unlike *DeLorme*, a content item for a publication is identified using a travel itinerary and/or ticket to an event and not a user's answer to an inquiry.

The final Office Action mailed November 1, 2007 states that the above remarks are not persuasive in view that the claimed method may allegedly be achieved by *DeLorme* by "using a scanner or reader, to scan a travel itinerary (ephemeral interest), travel guide (ephemeral interest), travel map (ephemeral interest), travel ticket (ephemeral interest), etc., into the scanner and creating a representation of the travel data which can be shown on the monitor 115 or stored in memory of the Travel Reservation and Information System, "TRIPS" workstation 105 shown in figure 1." Page 7. The Office Action further states that "[w]hen the user creates the document for printout as a publication, any scanned information can be included as a publication document that 'includes related attractions, events, or seasonal activities confined exclusively to 'their' accommodations or local venue', col. 13, lines 65-67." Applicants respectfully disagree for at least the following reason(s).

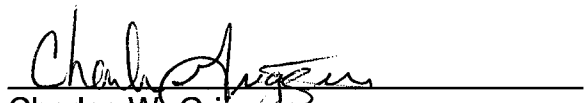
DeLorme does not disclose that scanned information, such as a portion of a travel itinerary, can be used as a basis for selecting content or options that inputs an ephemeral interest, wherein the ephemeral interest is of use in identifying at least one content item to be included in the publication, and the ephemeral interest further comprises at least one portion of a travel itinerary within the travel itinerary process described in the patent. Therefore, Office Action statements such as "[a]n input into the TRIPS workstation can be achieved by a scanned document" are not supported by the *DeLorme* disclosure. *See* page 7. Accordingly, *DeLorme* does not disclose that ephemeral interests can be identified from a scanned document such that it may be used to identify a content item to be included in a publication or to be used to request a publication in the manner claimed. In accordance with the teachings of *DeLorme*, the scanning of a travel itinerary would solely lead to a scanned version of the itinerary and would not aid in producing a publication in the manner claimed.

Therefore, *DeLorme* fails to teach or suggest at least "logic that identifies a number of content items to be included in the publication, wherein at least some of the content items convey information associated with an ephemeral interest, and the ephemeral interest comprising: at least a portion of a travel itinerary, at least a portion of a ticket to an event, or both," as recited in claim 36. As a result, claim 36 is not anticipated by *DeLorme*, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing arguments, Applicant respectfully submits that all rejections have been traversed, rendered moot, and/or accommodated, and that the now pending claims 3-4, 7-9, 12-13, and 15-44 are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application and all pending claims are hereby courteously requested. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (770) 933-9500.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles W. Griggers
Reg. No. 47,283